(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2068.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1786.

To the CITIZEN.

YOUR virtue and patriotism, your learning and wisdom are the admiration of the *present*, and will be the wonder of all *future* ages. I glory in this city, that gave you birth; and without the gift of prophecy, I presage, that you will become the able advocate, guardian, and protector of her rights and privileges. Lost in admiring that constellation of virtues, which you discover in the *dawn* of manhood, I bid thee, hail, thou rising GENIUS of Annapolis. Why did you so long conceal those virtues and abilities, which can save your country on the brink of ruin? The auspicious day of your nativity shall be celebrated in all future time by your grateful countrymen. Thy whole life will be spent in rendering the most important services to the state, from the most pure and disinterested motives; and all thy wealth will be expended in acts of humanity, charity, and munificence. Thy death, which may Heaven long avert, will drown the world in tears; but, like Britanicus, you will live in the hearts of all the virtuous citizens of Maryland. Go on, thou noble youth, pursue with *manly* firmness the plan you have adopted, open the eyes of your *deluded* citizens, and teach them the way to virtue and to honour. Pull off the mask of hypocrisy, detect, and expose to public contempt, *the false patriot*, and receive as thy reward, "the grateful applause of an approving public!" graciously condescend to extend thy protecting care and influence to the LUMINARIES *of the senate*, proclaim their exemplary virtues, and invaluable services to the government, and save them from the insidious designs of envy, malice, and faction. With a champion of thy learning and knowledge, experience and fortitude, influence and address, this city may bid defiance to her *rival* BALTIMORE, and smile with indignant scorn, at any *future* attempt to remove the seat of government. Under your auspices religion will revive her drooping head; and under your patronage the arts and sciences shall flourish; and peace and plenty once more bless the land. As you aspire, with laudable ambition, to attain, may the judicious rulers of the state bestow on your unrivalled merit, the highest civil honours; and fear not, by accepting them, to excite jealousy or envy. These effusions of a grateful heart, extorted by the force of truth, deign to accept as a small tribute to thy transcendent worth.

VERACITAS.

Annapolis, August 25, 1786.

To the VOTERS of MARYLAND.

EVERY man has a *right*, and it is his *duty* to give his advice to the public, and, though unasked, if it comes from a person of knowledge and experience you ought to receive it with gratitude and respect. My only fears are that my counsel may come too late, "To guard against the consequences of inactivity, and that you want the propensity to decided conduct." I shall only address you, my fellow voters, "Who feel yourselves interested in the prosperity of the state." I have some suspicion that my abilities are not equal to the task I undertake, but encouraged by the example of one of my fellow citizens, who with manly firmness has stepped forth and modestly offered his advice, as to certain political questions and characters, to the inhabitants of Annapolis, I will venture to counsel you what characters you ought to appoint as your electors of the senate, and what characters you ought to reject, "If you set any value on the independence of character, which has heretofore appeared in the senate; if you have it at heart to re-appoint the conspicuous and most valuable members of the present senate, of steady and independent principles, who from a series of judicious and honourable conduct have gained the grateful applause of an approving public; and if you wish to prevent a *fatal turn* to the administration of a government, from the good conduct and energy of which you expect to derive the blessings of protection and liberty." I will first take the liberty to assure you, on my faith and honour, that I am actuated by the principles of virtue and love of country, and pure disinterested affection to your welfare and happiness; and that I have no ambition or party views, or private friendships or connexions to promote, or any resentment or animosity to gratify. These professions I make to remove all ungenerous suspicions, that I am influenced by improper or unworthy motives, and I have an entire confidence, that you will believe me. *My dear countrymen* you are in the most critical and dangerous situation, and it requires the utmost exertions of all your wisdom to extricate and save yourselves from impending ruin. Your happiness depends on a proper choice of electors of the next senate; and if you will not be advised, "but will stand indifferent, your peace will be subjected to the event of chance, or the fatal influence of intrigue; your anxiety may incline you to wish for the best, but without activity and resolution your hopes will not be realised, and it will be too late to guard against the consequences of your inactivity, *when your peace and happiness have felt the fatal attack.*" A powerful and dangerous combination is formed against the peace and the prosperity of this government by characters, who lately possessed your highest confidence and trust. *A coalition*, dangerous to your welfare and dignity, and aimed at particular conspicuous members of the senate, was suspected so long ago as the last session, by one of the greatest and most conspicuous and most valuable members in the community, and who has exhibited on *all* occasions the most striking proofs of political wisdom. Be not alarmed, my dear countrymen. Vice is the growth of every soil. Rome produced a Cæsar, England a Cromwell, and America an Arnold. That Maryland has given birth to a *Cataline* I can assert from an authority as pure and infallible as the religion he professes. The heads of the coalition are the late intendant of the revenue, the late governor, a leader in the senate, and two demagogues of the house of delegates. Your present governor, and a great number of other characters, *you little suspect*, dispersed in all the counties (many of them members of the late house of delegates) abet the pernicious and destructive counsels of the conspirators. There are solid grounds to believe, that *the intendant* gained *two* of the *coalition*, as venal in principle as any of the most profligate characters of antiquity, by an application of a *large* sum of public money, under the specious *pretence* of obtaining their *professional* services for the state; but in *reality* to bribe them to support and justify *all* his conduct in office; and to continue him therein, with sufficient powers to keep in subjection the worthy and peaceable citizens of the state. The first and great object of the *coalition* is to procure such persons to be chosen *electors* of *the senate*, as will answer their designs, and prevent the re-election of the two most judicious and most valuable members of the present senate; and the emissaries of the confederates are notoriously endeavouring to execute the schemes of their principals, by every artifice and management, in every county of the state. I will venture to declare, in the face of the world, and will hazard my reputation for judgment and discretion on the truth of my assertion, that one of these illustrious characters, by his wisdom and abilities, has *often* preserved the state from destruction, in which, but for him, it would have been plunged by the rash and violent counsels of one of the confederates. You cannot but remember that this gentleman exhibited the most striking proof of political wisdom (and which alone ought to render his name immortal) in originating the scheme to confiscate British property, and by his labours and perseverance carried it into effect, though opposed with every nerve by many of your first and greatest characters, and thereby he saved you half a million of money, which, but for him, you would now have to raise in addition to your present taxes already sufficiently burthensome. These valuable senators (for the others are not worthy your attention) are possessed of *immense* fortunes, and consequently have great influence in the state, and their interest can never be distinct from yours. Equally with *the Citizen*, and from the same motives, I have their continuance in power nearest my heart, from a conviction that unless they are re-elected, you will certainly be ruined. You are not acquainted with one twentieth part of their merits and services. *The Citizen* thinks them the most virtuous and most sensible men in the state, and of the most disinterested principles. He informed you "that they both warmly opposed the continuing *the intendant* in power, and were decided enemies to an emission *on loan*;" and I will add, on any other system, because against your, and their interest. *The Citizen* forgot to remind you, that they boldly *impeached* the late governor and the late intendant, and would have tried and censured (or hanged) them, for their high crimes and misdemeanors, if in their power; but they were unhappily prevented by a most frivolous objection, suggested by one of the advocates of the intendant, and supported by him with more zeal and labour, than knowledge or abilities, that there was some impropriety in these honourable members being *accusers* and *judges*; and that if the senate exercised the power these conspicuous gentlemen contended for, it would be in violation of the constitution, and the established law of the land. If you permit the machinations of the enemies of those worthies of the senate to prevail, I concur in opinion with *the Citizen*, "that you will *curse* the fatal hour in which you part with men of their steady and independent principles," inflexible to ill, and obstinately just.

You ought not to choose any man as an elector of the senate, who will *not* declare himself opposed to an emission of money; because such elector will consequently vote for the two conspicuous and valuable members of the present senate, who obstructed the execution of the measure at the last session. By this means you will prevent a few wicked, designing, and interested men from effecting their scheme for issuing paper money *on loan*; which I pronounce injurious to the public tranquillity and happiness. At the last session a great majority of the house of delegates were so ill advised as to adopt this plan; but you must be blind if you cannot see, that it was calculated only to enable speculators, and public and private debtors (some of them involved more than they are worth) to borrow from the government, to speculate in its securities, and to pay their debts; and that they would afterwards depreciate the money by every artifice; purchase it at one third, or less, of the nominal sum; repay it into the office; and thus acquire fortunes. The project and all its baneful effects were immediately discovered, and opposed by the more judicious citizens of Annapolis; to whom, as heretofore, you ought to look up; and from whom you should receive the *tone* of your political conduct. Some few of the citizens were interested against an emission, but not so as to influence *their* sentiments; and the far greater part could not be any way affected by it. There is not one among them so wicked "that he would sacrifice every obstacle to the accomplishment of his wishes;" and if there is any one so abandoned, he would have more sense than to disclose such opinion of himself to the world. If you could but see the *unbiassed* sentiments and reasons of the citizens in their petition, to the last assembly, against an emission; and if you had heard the very learned, sensible, and judicious arguments of the two conspicuous members of the senate, against the measure, I do not believe there would be one *wise* man among you in favour of it. Indeed it is confidently asserted, in this city, that the people at large, though they were some time past clamorous for an emission, are now entirely satisfied of the impolicy of it; and now think the welfare of the state depends on electing such persons only for the senate, who they know will, *at all events*, oppose it. The great argument urged for an emission is now given up by its warmest advocates; and experience, the only test of any political plan, has proved how egregiously they were mistaken. They with *impudence* asserted, that there was a great scarcity of specie, and that the people could not pay their taxes, and private debts, unless enabled by the means of paper money issued *on loan*. The very *few* suits for *trifling* debts in the general court, and some of the county courts, and the small number of executions [illegible] subsequent sales of property, evince that the suggestion was without any foundation The public taxes we all know are very inconsiderable, and must cease of course in a few years. Any sum of specie can be obtained *on loan*, in this city, and its neighbourhood, at the *moderate* premium of 25 or 30 per cent. if the borrower has real estate, and can give good personal security. What more can any reasonable person desire? If the borrower gives his bond for £.100, and receives £.75, he can with that sum purchase state certificates for £ 100, with six years interest; and make 36 per cent. It may be *imprudent* for *debtors* to borrow on such terms, but they are few in number, and of the lower class, and not worthy the attention of *men of property*, much less of the legislature.

You ought not to give your vote for any one to be an elector of the senate, who is in favour of an office to superintend the collection and expenditure of the public revenue; and more particularly you should carefully avoid choosing any one, who thinks the late *intendant* a fit person to execute the duties of such office; for such elector will *not* vote for the two conspicuous and valuable members of the senate; but he will vote for those only who will continue the office, and re-appoint the late *intendant*, and that too with *overgrown* powers. I tell you, my dear *deluded* countrymen, that the office is unnecessary, and would cost above £.700 a year; and, if necessary, the late *intendant* is the most unfit person in the whole state to be entrusted with it; although both branches of your legislature concurred, for four years, in a different opinion. If alleged by the advocates for the office, that a similar establishment is made in every government, and appears proper

in theory; I would anſwer, that the conduct and experience of other governments is no rule for us; and that the opinion of our own conſpicuous and wiſe ſenators ought to determine you, without further inquiry. If you will think for yourſelves, you may recollect that, *before* the erection of the intendant's office your public credit was very high; your finances in perfect order; your funds productive; an overflowing treaſury, and the intereſt of your ſtate debt punctually paid; and all your creditors ſatisfied. You cannot but remember that the reverſe took place ſoon after the eſtabliſhment of the office, from the want of integrity, capacity and induſtry in the officer; and that all your pleaſing proſpects immediately revived on the abolition of the office. If the friends of the late intendant ſhould attempt to point out any advantages to the public from his adminiſtration of our finances, I would obſerve, that the ſame effects would have happened if any one elſe, even the moſt ignorant man in the ſtate, had held the office. It is remarkable, that every *ſpeculator* in the ſtate (ſome of whom have ſhewn their abilities for finance by amaſſing great wealth) is decidedly and warmly in ſupport of the office, and the officer. Their friendſhip and *good offices* to *the intendant* are the ſtrongeſt proofs of his integrity and capacity.

The inference and concluſion which neceſſarily follows from my principles and arguments are, that no man is fit for a *ſenator*, who is for an emiſſion of money; or for the office of intendant; or for the gentleman who lately filled that office.

If you will be miſlead, and will truſt men in favour of an emiſſion, againſt the *diſintereſted* advice of the moſt wealthy gentlemen in the ſtate, of the greateſt learning, and abilities, and who have on all occaſions exhibited the moſt ſtriking proofs of political wiſdom, you may yet be defeated in your ill-judged wiſhes, by good management and addreſs. You want an emiſſion *on loan*, but one to exchange for officers and ſoldiers certificates (which have been engroſſed by a few of the knowing ones) will be more preferable, anſwer every purpoſe of a medium of commerce, and enable you to pay your debts and taxes. If objected, that ſuch a ſcheme would make the fortunes of a few worthleſs adventurers, and that the paper money exchanged for certificates, (which may be purchaſed at 75, for £.100 *principal*, excluſive of ſix years intereſt) would *probably* depreciate as much as the certificates; I would anſwer, that malevolence and envy ſuggeſt ſuch appellations; and that an emiſſion *on loan* would *certainly* depreciate in the ſame manner.

If you do not attend to and follow *my* advice, you ſhall not hear from me again.

AN ANNAPOLITAN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 28, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

" Fools that we are, like Iſrael's fools of yore,
" The calf ourſelves have faſhion'd, we adore;
" But let true reaſon once reſume her reign,
" This god ſhall dwindle to a calf again."

THE Citizen ſome time ſince made a public appearance in the gazette of the day, to prove to the good people of Annapolis the inconſiſtency of appointing a perſon to be elector of the ſenate, who poſſeſſed a ſeat in the houſe of delegates, whoſe political ſentiments differed from their own, and whoſe declarations did not ſquare with their ideas of public good. The concluſion muſt inſtantly be drawn, that the Delegate, if he comes within this deſcription, ought not to receive your voice for that critical appointment. From the nature of the publication, it demanded an anſwer; but candour can never allow, that the author deſerved the coarſe epithets given by that impolite writer who undertook to anſwer it. The Delegate thought otherwiſe, and has the merit of ſubſcribing his own ſhameful reproach in a ſeries of vain ungenerous invective. With an honeſt confeſſion, that both nature and education have rendered me his inferior in that reſpect, I ſhall decline the unequal conflict, and purſue the original deſign of the Citizen. I choſe the public paper to convey my ſentiments to the public, deeming it the more generous method; had I purſued the oppoſite path, and have uſed thoſe arguments in private only, the Delegate would have been the firſt man to arraign that conduct, as below the dignity of a gentleman. No part of my firſt addreſs can be tortured into a wanton attack of the Delegate's honour and integrity; but this is poſitively affirmed. There is no man breathing, talks more of honour and integrity than the Delegate, and if denied the liberty of ſeaſoning his ſwollen declamation with ſelf-praiſe, what a barrenneſs would appear in all his compoſitions. There are three things, his honour, integrity, and impudence, which make the creature truly inſufferable.

A moderate ſhare of diſcernment would have diſcovered the motives of my firſt publication, but leaſt that viſion of myſtery which appeared to no eyes but thoſe of the Delegate, ſhould alſo obſcure the deſign of this, I ſhall be explicit in avowing its views. My fellow citizens, I think the Delegate is an improper perſon to receive your appointment for the above reaſons; 1ſt. That he is a member of the houſe of delegates; he admits that paſſions and prejudices may ariſe, but contends that the oath is a ſufficient ſecurity, at leaſt againſt their prevalence in him. I will not diſtinguiſh the Delegate from the reſt of mankind, as poſſeſſing more perfection, and as leſs liable to all the infirmities of nature. How often is it the caſe that men of impetuous tempers are hurried away by their prejudices, even to a belief, that all of an adverſe party are deſtitute of principle? Can virtue be reflected in its native colours by the treacherous mirror of paſſion? Does it not daily occur in private life, that men of the pureſt character, barely from a caſual difference of ſentiment, and a perſevering obſtinacy on either ſide, have entertained prejudices, which at length have increaſed into mutual ſuſpicions of diſhoneſty? They become blind to all the virtues of their opponents, and can never be eſteemed impartial judges; ſo it is with the prejudiced Delegate, his ſenſes are ſhut againſt the virtues of a ſenator, and he ought not to be concerned in the forming that body.

2dly. The delegate ought not to be your elector, becauſe his political ſentiments differ from your's. I have had the honour of converſing with many reſpectable characters of this city on the ſubjects of paper money, exoneration of Britiſh debtors, and continuing the former intendant in power. Upon the two laſt I think I may be juſty warranted in ſaying, that the citizens, almoſt to a man, condemn the part taken by the Delegate, and it is well known that a petition was preſented to the general aſſembly, ſigned very generally by the citizens, againſt the iſſuing paper money. But the Delegate has never heard theſe opinions, and inſinuates, that they are confined to particular circles. What circles he means, 'tis impoſſible to conjecture. The Citizen is honoured with a very general acquaintance in Annapolis, to whoſe ſociety he has the pleaſure of feeling himſelf much attached. If the Delegate alludes to this circle of acquaintance, I will be bold to ſay, that his ſuperior excellence would not have been very conſiderably degraded by ſuch intimacies, and if he had ever viſited them, it is probable he would have heard the ſentiments the Citizen has avowed. The Citizen never had the moſt diſtant idea of entering into a train of reaſoning on thoſe important queſtions, already ſettled in the minds of moſt men. He knew the citizens differed from the Delegate, and conceived, that the Delegate's political ſentiments might have ſome influence on his proceedings in forming the ſenate; and where was the illiberality of ſuch a ſuſpicion? What is to guide the elector in his choice of ſenators? Is it not his duty to appoint thoſe perſons who will purſue that policy he thinks beneficial to the community? And do not the citizens reſt the whole power of judging what is beneficial to the community in their elector? The queſtion is brought to this, whether the Delegate thinks the happineſs of the ſtate ſo far involved in theſe queſtions, as to juſtify him in excluding the oppoſing members? And all his reaſoning avails but little, unleſs he had alſo declared, whether or not he thought theſe ſubjects of that ſerious conſequence. But here he choſe to throw a veil over his deſign, but had not the wit to diſcover its tenuity. For my part, I am ſatisfied, and always was in my own mind, that the Delegate would conſider one or the other of theſe queſtions as ſufficiently involving the happineſs of the ſtate to juſtify his conſcience in excluding certain members; and then my fellow citizens, the Delegate, if your elector, will ſhut out from the ſenate approved members, becauſe he thinks the happineſs of the ſtate involved in carrying meaſures, which heretofore to you have appeared imp litic. As to one or two ſenators, he ſays, 'tis poſſible to conceive, that they voted againſt paper money on unworthy motives, and theſe no doubt will be the objects of his excluſion; we all know whom the Delegate intends. The Delegate never wanted aſſurance, under the protection of privilege, to charge any gentleman with unworthy motives. He is one of thoſe characters that condemn all the world as knaves and fools who do not coincide with him in ſentiment; the thing has become ſo common, that the world pities and laughs at his folly. I am far from thinking the emiſſion of money is the moſt conſiderable object with the Delegate. For the reappointment of the former intendant, and renewal of his powers, is he equally concerned, and at thoſe who oppoſed that meaſure is his deſign principally levelled.

The Delegate, in his ſeaſoning, puts theſe words into the mouth of the Citizen, " your delegate is for an emiſſion of paper money, and therefore he is not fit to be an elector of the ſenate." Where the Delegate could have found this in my firſt addreſs, God in Heaven can only tell. I would adviſe every one who ſhall read theſe papers before he gives credit to the extracts of the Delegate from the Citizen, to compare the two. What was my obſervation; " Should you conceive that a paper money is neceſſary, it would be well ſeriouſly to conſider within your own breaſts, the propriety of diſcharging valuable members of the ſenate to effect that particular purpoſe, members who, from a ſeries of judicious conduct, have gained the grateful applauſe of an approving public;" theſe are expreſsly my words, and what could induce the Delegate to miſrepreſent them, I know not, except the expectation of inducing a belief, that the Citizen was averſe to the emiſſion of a paper money. What the Citizen humbly intended as an admonition, the Delegate has conſtrued into a direct allegation, and concludes with a ſeeming anxiety to commend the heart of the Citizen at the expence of his head. This is one of the Delegate's ſtanding compliments, and, I venture to pronounce, has been paid to almoſt every man with whom he ever had to contend. The Delegate is very deſirous to know the ſentiments of the Citizen on paper money; let him turn to my firſt addreſs, and there he will find them.

3dly. The Delegate is an improper perſon, becauſe his declarations do not ſquare with your ideas of public good. The citizens of Annapolis, to enſure the public good, conceive it neceſſary that the member of the ſenate who was remarkable for his cenſure of the intendant's conduct, ſhould be continued in office, and the Delegate has declared him an improper perſon for that department of government. It has then come to this, whether the Delegate ſhould govern entirely, or the citizens have ſome ſhare in the government of themſelves? Whether the citizens ſhould vote their ſentiments, or the ſentiments of the Delegate? Can a freeman heſitate on ſuch a queſtion; or does he deſerve to have freedom in his power, who will reſign it into the hands of any individual breathing? None but the vaineſt fool in exiſtence could expect it. What—ſhall the glorious ſtruggle for independence, and its attainment, terminate in the exaltation of the Delegate to ſupreme power? Wherein has the Delegate approved himſelf ſuperior, either in honour, integrity, or ability, to that conſpicuous ſenator? I hope I ſhall obtain the pardon of the ſenator for introducing, on this occaſion, his political relation to the community; the freedom may be great, but the ſame privilege which gives to every citizen the liberty of condemning the conduct of one legiſlator, will alſo give authority to point out the virtues of another; and further, the mind is more at eaſe with itſelf when tracing merit, than unfolding the cauſes of cenſure. With an extenſive fortune, with more at ſtake than any other man in this community, did he embark in the revolution at the earlieſt moment; a determined and fixed purpoſe to perſevere marked the conduct of this man in the gloomy hour of danger, when, on a conqueſt, he would have been the very firſt object of Britiſh reſentment. His fortune and religion would have drawn on him the moſt bitter perſecution. 'Tis true he has not been twenty years in the ſervice of his country; for, previous to the revolution, the illiberality of religious difference cauſed his excluſion; is it poſſible to conceive that man not intereſted in the welfare of this community? It is for the preſervation of ourſelves and property we enter into government, and who more likely to guard againſt the impoſition of impolitic burthens upon the people, than the one who will feel their greateſt weight? Has the ſenator any intereſt to purſue incompatible with that of the ſtate? He never purchaſed confiſcated Britiſh property, nor is he indebted to the ſtate; the man who is indebted, has an intereſt oppoſed to that of the ſtate, ſo far as the difference between debtor and creditor can create an oppoſition of intereſt, and the moſt liberal caſuiſts agree, that on every man it has an inſenſible bias. The Delegate is known to have purchaſed confiſcated Britiſh property to a conſiderable amount, for which he did not paſs his bonds till after the day ſtipulated, and yet remains indebted. And here again the Delegate will bellow forth as it were through a trumpet, the malevolence of the Citizen's heart to ſuppoſe a man of his honour and integrity ſhould baſely be under the guidance of intereſt; the ſame argument would tend to prove the Delegate a proper witneſs in a court of juſtice, though intereſted.

And now my fellow citizens turn your eyes over this addreſs, and can you reconcile it to your own feelings, to give your voice to that man, who is 1ſt. a member of the houſe of delegates, and may, through the infirmity of nature, be ſwayed by his prejudices? 2d. who differs with you in political ſentiments? 3d. who declares he will not conſult your ideas of public good, in re-electing particular members whom you approve? 4th. whoſe intereſt may inſenſibly have an influence on his conduct? Shall this man receive your voice to exclude from the ſenate the firſt characters of the ſtate? God forbid that my countrymen ſhould be ſo blind to their peace and happineſs.

The Citizen is charged with a wilful breach of veracity, in aſſerting, that the Delegate ſolicited the Annapolitan intereſt; this is not the language of a gentleman. The world will believe me, when I declare, on my honour, that the report was current in town that the Delegate was ſoliciting by his friend, and I took it for granted. But even admitting, that the Delegate had never ſolicited, or expreſſed an intention of ſerving, it plainly appears, from the tenor of his publication, that it was his deſign, and it would have anſwered the Citizen's purpoſe, in the firſt publication, to have aſſerted the probability of the Delegate's ſtanding, and every argument he uſed againſt the appointment, would have ſtood juſt as well. The Delegate declares he will accept of the place if offered, but means not to aſk a ſingle voice. I would not adviſe him; his conduct anſwers two purpoſes, his ſolicitors take the drudgery from off his hands, and he expects to perſuade the citizens by this proceeding, that he is not anxious to be appointed; ſuch glaring artifice will never prevail; the Delegate never had a wiſh more at heart than that of being elector.

It may be preſumed by the Delegate, from the tenor of this publication, that he hath happily conjectured, that the hopes, fears and affections, of the Citizen, are confined to one member of the ſenate. An unhappy fatality attends all the Delegate's conjectures. The Citizen has been thus particular on that [illegible] ſubject, as the Delegate has expreſsly

declared him an improper officer, and to my knowledge has expreſſed no ſentiment reſpecting any other one. Although the Delegate has only declared againſt one, yet there are others he means to exclude, all I preſume who purſued the policy of that ſenator; the Citizen is equally anxious for their continuance in office, as they have been the the means of preventing many meaſures he conceived impolitic.

Conjecture and report have led the Delegate to an imagined knowledge of the author of the Citizen, and in the ſpirit of prophecy, he determines what may be his views, motives, &c. the ambition of being a legiſlator. If ever the Citizen ſhall have the honour of appearing in a public capacity, he is bold to ſay, he ſhall carry into the ſervice of his country a pure and honeſt heart; nay more may be ſaid, he in ſome meaſure merits the confidence of his country. The Citizen confeſſes himſelf yet in the dawn of life, and has the pleaſing reflection of having devoted his youth rather to the acquiſition of knowledge, than the folly of diſſipation, and in ſpite of all the Delegate's unmerited malevolence, he has the pleaſing conſolation of being eſteemed by every honeſt man to whom he is known. But as the Delegate's penetrating genius has ſeen in imagination the Citizen's intended conduct, permit him to exerciſe the ſame office by the Delegate; every indulgence ſhould be mutual, and common diſcernment, without the ſpirit of divination, will point out the truth in this inquiry. There are few men in public life who have not traits in their public characters peculiar to themſelves, the Delegate is not without his ſhare; to govern the public councils of this ſtate, is the ruling paſſion of his ſoul, and his declared intentions to decline the public ſervice, only betrayed the frailty of human nature. There is much reaſon to believe that all the grand leading points of his policy are carried in the houſe of delegates; it is only neceſſary that a proper ſenate be procured; to effect this purpoſe nothing appeared to the Delegate more effectual than to obtain a ſeat among the electors of the ſenate, this not only to enſure his own ſeat in the ſenate, but that his influence might be exerted in giving to that body the form which would beſt anſwer his political views. This, I imagine, is juſtified by the Delegate, on a principle that all the wiſdom of the ſtate is centered in him, and that under his adminiſtration alone the public weal can flouriſh. The allurements to the exerciſe of power are ſtrong, and have been the deſtruction of many republics. By the way, let me obſerve, that if all the Delegate's golden proſpects ſhould terminate in the bare acquiſition of a ſeat in that honourable body, amidſt the approved members, the citizens of this community will have little reaſon to dread his influence. The tranſition from the houſe of delegates to the ſenate is great. If the deluſions of vanity have flattered the Delegate into an opinion that his talents are calculated to rule a ſelect body of ſenſible men, never was poor wight ſo egregiouſly miſtaken; let him figure to himſelf the mortification of repeated inattentions to thoſe declamatory ſpeeches, where aſſertion paſſed for proof and argument, with which he was wont to bend the yielding delegates to all his purpoſes. Tis not in the ſhape of an elector or ſenator alone that the Citizen dreads the Delegate; but when the plan of his elevation involves the downfal of approved members of the ſenate, ought not every citizen to take the alarm? Who are to determine the difference between political characters in a commonwealth? Shall the voice of one individual be taken in preference to that of all the community? No, my fellow citizens, giving all the credit that is due to the Delegate's popular talents, he has not as yet convinced the citizens of this ſtate, that his voice is ſuperior to their united wiſdom. Was it ſo, we ſhould kneel to a ſovereign in one of our ſervants.

It is aſſerted by the Delegate, if the ſenate was againſt a bill for an emiſſion laſt ſeſſion for a defect of ſyſtem in the plan, they did not exhibit any ſtriking proofs of political wiſdom by refuſing the one ſent by the houſe of delegates, and not ſuggeſting another. Is it not very poſſible, that the plan on which the ſenate might have been for an emiſſion would have made it a money bill? I have ſtrong ſuſpicions that the Delegate, to prevent the ſenate from chalking out one of his favourite ſchemes, would have conſtrued into a money bill whatever was ſent. Admit that the ſenate were againſt the plan of lending it out on private ſecurity, that one greedy monſter might not have had an opportunity of ſwallowing it all, what plan could they have fallen on that would not have come within the definition of raiſing money?

The Citizen in making this addreſs to the public, does not aim at the arduous taſk of rouſing the Delegate's feelings, the nerve of ſenſibility is long ſince loſt in him, and the Citizen is too much of a muſician, to think of playing on an inſtrument deſtitute of tone. By the coarſeſt language has the Delegate endeavoured to wound the Citizen. It might have been expected, that the example of ſo great a man would be followed; but with an admired author let me exclaim, "Ye powers, who touch the tongue with elo-"quence, whatever be my caſt, grant me but decent "words, and I will give up my nature;" and could the Delegate feel the ſuperiority of that temper which will not deſcend to ſuch illiberal practice, he would envy, and perhaps imitate. In all the pomp of an overheated impetuoſity, has the Delegate dared a boy, a quack politician, an incorrigible blockhead, to combat his opinions. Matchleſs fortitude! And has the Delegate that confidence in his own bravery, to enter the liſts on terms ſo unequal? And this is not all the Citizen expects; on the day of election how will he attempt to ridicule and torture this addreſs, call the author blockhead, and vent his declamation in all the troubled bitterneſs of malevolence. This the Citizen expects and diſregards; he feels all the above ſentiments, and if he had not ſpirit to avow them, he ſhould be a traitor to his country.

In making theſe remarks, permit me to aſſure the world, that there are characters in the ſenate as truly dear to me as men in public life can be; nay, I ſhould conſider the ſafety and well being of the ſtate in danger, if robbed of their ſuperior wiſdom; and yet, with the utmoſt humility, I cannot help expreſſing my opinion, that their political ſentiments in ſome reſpects have differed from my own; but a liberal ſpirit ſhall ever teach me to reſpect the man, who, from my own knowledge, acts on principle, whoſe ſoul is above the influence, the temptation of intereſt, let his conduct be what it may; to gain their good opinion has been one of the objects of my youth, and to preſerve it, if gained, is my higheſt ambition. To the Delegate's I never aſpired; and much injuſtice was done the Citizen, when the Delegate ſuppoſed that his addreſs was intended to ſtab his integrity; it was aimed at him in the character of a public man, yielding to that fondneſs for power which has inſenſibly worked on the beſt of men. I declare, on my honour, I never felt myſelf an enemy to the Delegate; he will ſay he never aſked my friendſhip; but for ſuch weakneſſes I have compaſſion, and unmerited ſarcaſm will never ſuppreſs that benevolence I have for every ſon of nature. But when the Delegate ſtrikes at my honour, with a charge of being guilty of a wilful breach of veracity, it can never be forgiven.

A CITIZEN.

To SAMUEL CHASE, Esquire.

Dear Sir,

THIS is the firſt time that I have addreſſed you in this form of correſpondence; and I may add, the firſt time that I ever gave my written ſentiments to the public without your knowledge or conſideration. It is now upwards of twenty years ſince we embarked in public life; ſufficient time and abundant opportunity have been given us to acquire a thorough knowledge of each other, of mankind, and of the public affairs of this country.

It is not, my friend, the babling of miſguided mortals, uninformed, perhaps unprincipled, that can ſhake my regard and affection for you. I know the leading virtues of your heart—they are ſuch, as the God of Heaven has founded our religion upon—Humanity, charity and benevolence. Nor is it the clamour of deſigning men, nor the noiſe and nonſenſe of upſtart politicians and pidling geniuſes, that can leſſen my opinion of your great and important uſefulneſs in public life.

It was in this city you made your firſt appearance on the public ſtage. A glorious enthuſiaſm for liberty and rightful government then animated its citizens, and no people in the world were more enlightened or better inſtructed in their rights and liberties. Popularity then was founded upon merit, and our tradeſmen and mechanics had the virtue to feel a perſonal regard and attachment for the men they had tried and found faithful.

Upwards of twenty years you alternately repreſented in the general aſſembly this city and Anne-Arundel county, and had their confidence and ſupport. In return, your life has been devoted to their ſervice. By your labours and exertions Annapolis has been gratified in every wiſh and expectation of its citizens. We cannot paſs the ſtreets without meeting with ſome monument of your ſervices. The elegant building now completing for the reſidence of the governor of the ſtate for the time being; the noble college which is now emerging from an antient ruin; the magnificent church, whoſe foundations are now begun; the towering ſteeple of our ſuperb ſtadt-houſe;—all proclaim your zeal for the aggrandiſement and glory of this city.

The citizens of Annapolis, even in their preſent moment of infatuation, cannot ſurely forget your important ſervices the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly. It was your eloquence that broke the combinations formed againſt the city, and ſaved and defended it from great and capital injuries, if not from total ruin and deſtruction. A great and powerful party, it muſt be remembered, moved for ſuſpending the public funds granted for the ſupport of the colleges, and for making a different appropriation of them to anſwer other public occaſions; the ſame party oppoſed a further grant of public money to erect a ſteeple on the ſtadt-houſe; and even the act reſpecting our church, was oppoſed. Aided by additional numbers, and offended and exaſperated with ſome proceedings of the city, the ſame powerful party made a bold and reſolute attempt to remove the ſeat of government to Baltimore-town—the citizens attended, and heard you upon theſe intereſting ſubjects; you gave them every proof, every demonſtration of the pureſt love, affection and attachment; they ſaw you overwhelmed with ſorrow and concern for their ſafety and happineſs; they admired—they felt your pathetic ſtrokes and flights of eloquence—and ſome had the virtue to drop a tear. You bore down all oppoſition before you, and baffled all the projects of that dangerous and formidable party. Struck with the deepeſt ſenſe of theſe great and ſubſtantial ſervices, the citizens publicly addreſſed you, and returned you their thanks.

Through every ſtage of the late revolution, and long before its commencement, I was an eye-witneſs of your conduct. It was your lot to be called up by your country to fill the high ſtations of delegate to the general aſſembly, and delegate to congreſs. Theſe characters required every exertion of the head, and every virtue of the heart. If your fellow citizens want information of your labours and merits, let them go to the archives of Maryland, let them go to the archives of congreſs, and there read the annals and records of public characters and public tranſactions. Every page, my friend, will ſpeak of your ſervices, your indefatigable exertions, your zeal and patriotiſm.

After a life thus devoted to the public; after twenty-five years ſervice with ſo much zeal and fidelity; after ſuch diſtinguiſhed proofs of affection for the citizens, and of attention to the intereſt and grandeur of Annapolis; and when now advanced in life, and your health injured and broke in ſo long a ſervice; and when by being ſuch a drudge and ſlave to public buſineſs, your fortune has been narrowed, and your circumſtances leſſened; and when neceſſity, principally reſulting from your devotion to the public ſervice, obliges you within a few months, perhaps weeks—to ſeparate from connexions dear and valuable to you—and to depart this city to ſeek for a more liberal ſubſiſtence in another quarter of the ſtate;—for the citizens of Annapolis, at ſuch an hour, and under ſuch circumſtances, to ſet up a popular outcry againſt you, to endeavour wantonly to wound your feelings, injure and leſſen your reputation and character, and to hunt you down as one unworthy of their truſt and confidence, exceeds every thing I ever read or heard of the ingratitude of mankind—.

What has once been done, my friend, may be repeated. Ever ſince the abolition of the office of intendant by the factious proceedings and the miſerable politics of miſerable politicians, the finances and revenues of this ſtate have taken a moſt deſperate turn; our treaſury is empty, and our faith and public engagements broke and violated; combinations formed, and it is ſaid no taxes paid. The people feel and ſpeak aloud of their heavy burthens, and utter bitter complaints, that the productive funds of the ſtate are laviſhed on the public buildings of the city. It is not therefore very improbable that the motion may be repeated for ſuſpending the college funds, and the former oppoſition again exerted againſt any further grant of public money to complete our ſteeple, or the governor's building; and perhaps we may hear at the next ſeſſion, of a motion to remove the ſeat of government to Baltimore-town. If theſe queſtions ſhould be again agitated, the citizens of Annapolis, perhaps, may not find in her modern idols and patriots, thoſe reſources of ſafety, protection and defence, they once found in you.

It has been ſaid, my friend, but falſely ſaid, that when removed to Baltimore-town, all your powers would be exerted to remove the ſeat of government. Had the citizens of Annapolis conſulted you on this point, had they paid you the common civility of calling upon you and learning your ſentiments, they would have received the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, that you were too well affected to this city, and to thoſe you would leave in it, even to wiſh it the ſmalleſt injury, much leſs to give it ſo fatal a blow. No, my friend, your heart is not made up of ſuch vile materials; you never would have raiſed your hands againſt a city in which you had ſpent the prime of your life, and which had given you its confidence and ſupport for ſo many years; in every change and viciſſitude of life, in proſperity or adverſity, this city would have found you a warm and valuable friend.

But Annapolis, my friend, has now abandoned and given you up; and abandoned you in the moſt ignominious and inſulting manner. You are now diſcharged from all ties and obligations to it. On your removal to Baltimore, probably, the people there may conſider you as worthy of their confidence; and perhaps in the revolution of human affairs, and the diſpenſations of Providence, you may have it in your power to labour as ſucceſsfully for that town as you have done for this city. If it ſhould be ſo, I hope you will meet with a better fate; and for the honour of human nature, I hope Baltimore-town will never exhibit to the world the affecting ſpectacle of an old and faithful ſervant, inſulted and disgraced by the folly, wickedneſs and ingratitude of his fellow citizens.

You have been abuſed, my friend, by a late publication; a part of its ſtrictures has been applied to me and others. But the conſciouſneſs you feel of having "Well and faithfully done," will be a ſufficient ſhield againſt all the ſhafts of calumny and malice; and that peculiar magnanimity of ſpirit which you poſſeſs, will enable you to look down with mingled pity and contempt on your adverſaries and enemies.—To be abuſed and villified is the common fate of men of ſuperior virtue and ſuperior ſenſe; and I am ſure you have a better knowledge of the depravity of mankind, than to expect that a life ſo conſpicuous as your's has been,—and a character ſo diſtinguiſhed as your's,—placed foremoſt in all deliberations, active and deciſive, bold, daring, and taking the lead in all meaſures of moment and hazard, could poſſibly eſcape the cenſures and animad-

verſions of bad men, ſilly ſcribblers, or deſigning knaves.

Farewell, my friend. God proſper and bleſs you.

FREEMAN.

*** *Pieces intended for this paper, muſt be delivered to the Printers on the Monday morning preceding the day of publication.*

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt 17.*

BY a gentleman from Canada, we are informed, that the Britiſh, ſo far from having any intention of delivering up the weſtern poſts, which, agreeable to the treaty of peace, ought to have been done ſome time ſince, have lately marched a regiment from St. John's and Montreal, to reinforce them.

Aug. 21. By very recent advices from the frontiers of Georgia, it is aſſured, that the Spaniards have reſtrained the Indians from continuing the war they had begun againſt ſome of our ſettlers; and that colonel O'Neil, the governor of Penſacola, who has been particularly attentive to the preſervation of peace, had obliged ſome of the Indian chiefs to come to him for the ſame ſalutary purpoſe. Mr. M'Murphy, it is ſaid, was ſent by the ſtate of Georgia to reconcile the Indians, but the chiefs being abſent, obliged him to wait for their return: in the mean time hoſtilities ceaſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 23.*

Extract of a letter from Frankland, July 24.

"You no doubt have heard of the various provocations given by that part of the Cherokee Indians that lives at Chiokamogga, in murdering, at different times, in the Kentucky and Cumberland ſettlements. This being at a diſtance, had no other effect than to increaſe our hatred; but a few days ago, theſe banditti had the temerity to kill two men in the lower ſettlements, on the north ſide of Holſtein. The Indians had often been warned, that the firſt bloodſhed would be taken as a declaration of hoſtilities. It apparently has that effect; for all ſeem inſtantaneouſly to be inſpired with an hoſtile mind; and I am pretty certain, that in a few days 500 men will be on their march to demand the murderers. I wiſh the affair may end there; becauſe I have forebodings that all the Indians, whether friends or otherwiſe, will be involved in one general calamity. What occurs in this extraordinary caſe, I will from time to time take pleaſure in informing you."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montego-Bay, to his friend in New-York, received by the laſt ſhip from Jamaica.

"Were I to give you a detail of our diſtreſſes in conſequence of our trade with America being ſtopped, it would take too long time for the preſent opportunity —God knows what will become of this iſland—many negroes on the different eſtates ſtarving. Scarce a barrel of flour to be had—and then at the exorbitant price of fifteen dollars. The merchants of this country in that trade daily enrich themſelves; and many even take advantage of the times. The planters as well as owners of negroes with propriety unanimouſly curſe the firſt perpetrators of that act which deprives this country of the trade to the United States. I moſt heartily wiſh to be with you. I hope it will not be long."

TO BE SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

A HISTORY of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly of this ſtate, with remarks on the principal tranſactions. Price 3/9. 1 tf

Auguſt 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the laſt Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the perſonal property of Dennis Stevens, deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will and teſtament. Three years credit will be given to all perſons purchaſing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with ſuch ſecurity as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly deſired all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid reſpect to it; this is the laſt application I ſhall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their reſpective balances by the laſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be diſagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.

N. B. The ſale will be at the dwelling plantation of ſaid Dennis Stevens, deceaſed, on the north ſide of Severn river, and will begin at half paſt 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. 1 V. S.

Auguſt 25, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 12th inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about twenty-five years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, he is well made for his height, is bow legged, and very hollow-backed, has a ſmiling countenance; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and a felt hat; he was taken up on Saturday laſt and made his eſcape, and was ſeen to paſs through Bladenſburg on Sunday as a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and if brought home eight dollars, beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY PLUMMER, near Mount-Pleaſant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county.

10 7/6

Auguſt 17, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overſeer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and underſtands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that underſtands his buſineſs. Inquire of the printers. 2

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1786.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſwitch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flanks, alſo at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horſe to the ſubſcriber, or will give information of him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward. 6 w

2 NICHOLAS CARROLL.

IN conſequence of an advertiſement of mine forewarning all perſons, indebted at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from ſettling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleaſed to return for anſwer, that my prohibition was as unjuſt as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and ſhould I perſiſt in my unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of my tranſactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as diſagreeable to me as it can poſſibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the ſame time, very willing to appear any where to juſtify that conduct which I have and hope ever ſhall be able to reconcile to my own conſcience. As he has now broached the matter, I inſiſt on his laying before the public *my conduct* to Yates and Petty, and truſt I ſhall be very eaſily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impoſe upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the ſame; that my prohibition is *unjuſt*, is an aſſertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope thoſe gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's requeſt of paying their reſpecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law ſuits, for I am determined to ſue every perſon that has or ſhall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my ſtores previous to the fourth of February) ſince the public notice I have given.

2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for eſtabliſhing a port or a general inſpection of tobacco on Patuxent river. 7

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the deviſe made to her by the will of her late huſband, John Mercer, deceaſed, to her and her heirs for ever.

2 SUSANNA MERCER.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a courſe near Annnapolis, on the ſecond Thurſday of November next, weights as uſual, any member of the Club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no conſideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate, ſhould he win. The members of the Club are deſired to pay in their ſubſcriptions for the preſent year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear are moſt earneſtly requeſted to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, preciſely at twelve o'clock. 2

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required. 10

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, Auguſt 5, 1786.

BROKE gaol, JOHN WARREN, committed for horſe ſtealing, he was born in Talbot county, on the eaſtern ſhore, is a young man about nineteen years of age, has a ſmooth face, fair complexion, light brown hair, which he wears looſe in his neck, about five feet eight inches high; has on a green broad cloth coat, oſnabrig trouſers, and a check ſhirt; he has been to ſea from Baltimore, and probably may be found on Fell's-point, as he has ſeveral acquaintances there. Whoever delivers him in Annapolis ſhall have eight dollars reward.

3 X DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the fifteenth of June laſt, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, ſlim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloathis. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid by

7 WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county. 27 X

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

6 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the laſt Seſſion,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houſes,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office. 0

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by William Bayly, jun. living in Montgomery county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a black mane and tail, a ſore back, and ſome white hairs in his forehead which appear to have been occaſioned by a ſcratch, rather than natural, no perceivable brand, and is ſuppoſed to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 9 X 3 w

A ſtray Horſe.

THERE is at the plantation of Smith Suit, living in Prince-George's county, within one mile of Bladenſburg, taken up as a ſtray, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a long ſwitch tail, a few ſmall ſaddle ſpots on the off ſide of his back, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X 3 w

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